Odontalgie plate of Bunn
or diseases of the teeth.
1805

from p 4th ~~depends upon 3 causes~~ - 1: ~~The~~
V ~~It is derived from~~ a disease in
the gums which detaches them from the
teeth, and in so doing, exposes the lower
part of the teeth to the action of the cold
air, to hot liquors, and to various kinds of
irritating drinks & aliments. The teeth in
this case become brown or dark coloured
from the loss of that nourishment they
derived from the arteries which are torn
with the gum from the teeth.

2 a decay or gangrene of the enamel of the tooth, in
consequence of which the bone of the tooth
is exposed to cold, and all the irritants before
mentioned. This decay is generally the effect of inflam.n:
- but, now and then of scrophula.

3 a disease in the root of the tooth com-
municated from the disease in the gums or the decay of the enamel,
or induced by too much pressure upon it,
This disease shows itself in tumors which
~~sop~~ sometimes suppurate on the external
part of the ~~bon~~ jaw bones. — This disease
occurs only in the canine and molares teeth.
reference to p: 4.

~~The~~ Odontalgic State of fever.

The teeth are provided with arteries, and nerves, of course they ~~to~~ are subject to disease, and that disease generally partakes more of less of fever. Their contiguity to the gums, jaw bone, & brain, and their connection with the whole system often under this fever ~~an~~ serious & distressing. ~~indisposition~~. The pain in this fever is ~~exquisite~~ dull - acute - throbbing & so exquisite at times, as to induce temporary madness. D'Spence.

~~The causes are~~ It is of an acute & Chronic nature - ~~In~~ both it terminates when left to itself in resolution - or 2 ~~what I shall call Gangrene of the teeth~~, that is in a diary or 3 gangrene of the teeth 3 in gum boils, - or in abscesses which are seated at the roots of the teeth with swellings which extend to the tonsils and parotid glands. The Chronic form is sometimes unaccompanied with pain.

It is unknown in the northern parts of Europe, ~~this~~ where the cold, and heat are not often alternated, & where they succeed each other gradually. — It is unknown likewise in ~~the~~ tropical Climates where the inhabitants do not use cold drinks, and live in an atmos=phere of an uniform temperature.

go to 3. 1/2

Its causes are direct and indirect.

1 The direct causes of it are the alternate action of warm and cold air to the body. hence it occurs more frequently in the Spring and Autumn, when the weather is variable than at any other time. ✓

2 The alternate action of hot & cold liquors on the teeth. The Inhabitants of St Kitts who alone of all the West India Islanders drink very cold water, are the only people in the Islands who are afflicted with the tooth Ach. Dr Spence informed me that he drew more teeth in Summer than at any other time. The cause of this greater frequency of the disease which required this operation, is owing to the great coldness of the water in our city, & perhaps to the great use of iced liquors in the Summer months.

~~3 There are several other~~ direct causes

~~which are said to~~ 3 induce the tooth ache,
~~– these are sugar – salt, and animal food.~~
~~– That sugar.~~

3 all such substances as corrode the teeth such as unripe fruits – the mineral acids, and tooth powders composed of corrosive matters, also the foul & corrosive matters which adhere to the teeth as tartar, or which remain in the teeth after eating, or which are discharged from the teeth after they become carious.

4 what was offers violence to the teeth so as to weaken their union with the jaw bone,
– This includes ~~or~~ biting ~~hard substances~~ threads, or tearing hard apples, or other articles of aliment to peices
– ~~Dragging such substances as are not very hard from the teeth~~ – and ~~was~~ rubbing with the teeth them with hard & rough tooth pow=
=ders. –

V have been enumerated produce the following effects. go to p: 1 V

= from p.
— These effects of the tooth ach become afterwards predisposing causes to it, & expose to frequent attacks of it from all its remote causes formerly mentioned.
— But they all sometimes take place without previous pain. In this respect they are upon a footing with many of the dumb diseases we have mentioned. & of the disorders which show themselves without any ~~fa~~ previous disease — as Schirrus — petechiæ — purpurea —

Sugar & Salt, ~~and animal food~~ have been supposed to dispose to this disease. But they produce it only when they act upon a bare nerve in a decayed tooth, and then seldom excite more than a temporary pain. It is true Salt when taken in great often produces the Scurvy which by dissolving the gums loosens & ~~displays~~ throws out the teeth, but this is an effect ~~a disease~~ totally different from that which Salt produces as a direct Stimulus to the teeth. ~~2 200~~

2 The indirect causes of tooth ach and the decay of the teeth, are Gout - Rheumatism Scrophula and Dyspepsia. The Gout sometimes throws the teeth out of their Sockets. 2 certain harsh & ungrateful foods. All the causes of tooth ach which

There is a peculiarity in this disease which is worthy of notice. It sometimes when fixed in one tooth, affects, another on the

opposite side of the same jaw, and at the same dis=
=tance from the extreme tooth of the sound
side with itself. It has been called the Sym=
=pathetic tooth Ach.

Of the Remedies for tooth Ach.

1st I shall mention is
~~1: This should be~~ extraction when practi=
=cable. But it is sometimes forbidden by
the impossibility of discovering the affected tooth,
from the pain being diffused through the
whole side of the jaw; ~~by~~ It is forbidden
~~likewise~~ by fear in pregnancy, in which
Syncope might induce abortion — and by
a dangerous predisposition to hæmorrhage
which belongs to some persons & even to
whole families. It is ~~likewise~~ further often prevent=
=ed by the swelling of the face & jaw which
renders it impossible to introduce an in=
=strument into the mouth. In those

cases we must have recourse

2 to Bleeding. This should be general when the fever brings the whole system into ~~system~~ sympathy or at seasons in which dangerous fevers are epidemic. I have known it to occur five times just before an attack of the yellow fever. V.S. probably saved the lives of four of the persons who were affected by it. The person in whom it was omitted, died. When the disease is local, local bleeding often cures it. This may be done by cutting the Gums of the affected tooth with a lancet, and when the external part of the Jaw is affected, by Cups, and Leeches.

3 Purges. These reduce the fever & lessen pain.

4 Blisters ~~to all~~ behind the ears ~~often~~ afford

v they may be used where the two formes are objected to, or cannot be procured.

immediate relief. A German Surgeon
Kieffer has recommended a Blister to be ~~made~~ excited
upon the Gum by applying a little
cotton to it wetted with the tincture of
Cantharid: made by infusing half an
ounce of the flies in a pint of rectified
spirit of wine. ~~The~~ ~~It~~ ~~acts~~ He says it instantly
removes the disease. Bibliothe: vol. 1.

5 a fig or raisin roasted and applied to the
tooth often extracts the pain - & sometimes does it
~~by~~ by producing a bulling or small vesicle.

6 Chewing & smoaking tobacco, also the Rad: Pyrethri,
by ~~depleting and~~ creating a counterstimulus
& ~~de~~ bringing on depletion from the affected
part often give great relief. Spirits held in
the mouth, also warm water affords relief, but
5 Rubbing, particularly fresh ~~plant~~ produce the
same effect, by acting indirectly in the
same manner. Calomel & loaf sugar are useful for
this purpose:
6 I have known Garlic applied to the

Soles of the feet, and even holding the feet to the fire, until the heat is sensibly felt, relieve the pain of this disease.

9 ~~Tears~~ Joy, such as the unexpected sight of a friend, also terror & fear excited often by the sight of a tooth drawer ~~or if~~ of his cold iron, have often chased away this pain and were prevented the recurrence of the disease.

10 Laudanum. When the above remedies ~~this~~ fail should be taken in large doses till case be obtained. Opium should be put, when practicable into the hollow tooth.

11 ~~Of~~ External applications should be used to the jaw, such as opium combined with wax, ginger or pepper — or liquid laudanum mixed into a paste with flour, or ginger and spread on paper ~~[illegible]~~ or leather. Mustard applied behind the ears often gives relief.

These are the Remedies when it is induced by direct causes. When it is brought on by general ~~dis~~ diseases, or by diseases of other parts of the body, the Remedies should be accommodated to them. If it accompany bilious fever. Emetics are useful. Mr. Townsend says he has twice cured it by this remedy. When it arises from Dyspepsia the Remedies for that disease should be prescribed. Dr Lister says he often cured it in himself by taking half a glass of ~~the~~ brandy. - Its occasional connection with a weak tone of the stomach is demonstrated by its being often cured or suspended by a full meal. The palliative remedies before mentioned should not be omitted while the above radical Remedies are used for both arising from its indirect causes.

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If any of the above objections to drawing a decayed ~~tooth~~ should operate after the paroxysm of the disease is cured, the ~~hollow in~~ cavity in it should be filled with gold leaf, or the base nerve in it should be destroyed by lunar caustic, tinct: Cantharid: or a red hot ~~k~~ iron contrived for that purpose.

But ~~Objections to the extraction~~ decayed teeth should not be tollerated for light reasons by a physician. For 1st they keep up a constant predisposition to a return of the tooth ach. 2 They secrete or effuse a matter of so corrosive a nature as to ~~co~~ dissolve the adjoining, or inferior teeth & often to induce ulcers in the cheeks & tongue. This matter corrodes even the silver of which the pivots of artificial teeth are made. 3 They impair mastication, and ~~the~~ by render the food more difficult of digestion, ~~&c~~ bring on Dyspepsia, & general ill health. 4 They impart to the breath a disagreeable odor.

It is sometimes mistaken for Scrophula. I once saw it induce a sore on the nose which yielded only to the extraction of a decayed tooth. qr. Wed. The eyes I believe often sympathize with this disease — hence the teeth which extend to their roots towards the anterior are called eyeteeth.

5 They induce external tumors on the upper and lower jaws. These tumors are only to be cured only by the extraction of the decayed tooth, or teeth which are their causes. When neglected, they sometimes suppurate. I once saw this suppuration, penetrate the jaw bone & bring on hectic fever and death. When the extraction of a tooth or teeth from the upper jaw does not remove the tumor, the antrum maxillare should be perforated thro' the socket of the extracted tooth. I cured this disease a few years in a gentleman from South Carolina, but not till I had directed him to lose eight or nine of his upper teeth, all of which were decayed. 6, and lastly they are the inlets of several distressing diseases. You will not be surprised at this when you recollect what terrible commotions

morbid excitement in the lungs. The less pain they give the more apt they are to induce general dis=
=ease. In this respect they resemble the injuries done to the foot or hand by a nail. The less the wounded part inflames, the more the danger of Tetanus.

are sometimes excited in the system by a needle, or splinter lightly wounding a finger or a toe. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, vertigo, madness, Epilepsy, an obstinate intermittent, pulmonary Consumption, & obstructed menses have all been ~~issued~~ conveyed into the system by a decayed tooth, or teeth, & ~~nearly~~ all of them but one, cured by their extraction. For the particulars of these cases, refer you to my letter to Dr Miller published in the Medical Repository. These cases should lead us to inquire into the state of the teeth in all chronic diseases. In my practice, 1804, I ~~have~~ benefitted by them in the case of a lady in Brunswick who ~~is nearly~~ has recovered of a Consumption, whose cure I began by directing the extraction of six or eight decayed teeth & stumps of teeth, which prevented the due mastification of her food, & which I suspected were so many inlets to

from their sockets, and become loose when not used, hence we observe the lips of the teeth of the lower jaw soon [go to ‡ p 14.

‡ The art: mus - and veg: and are all more beautiful to the teeth than the nitric. -

2 In young people we sometimes find a single decayed tooth with ~~left off to~~ every other tooth perfectly sound & beautiful. ~~At~~ This solitary rotten tooth arises from ~~the~~ its being so much pressed by adjoining & surrounding teeth as to perish from the want of nourishment. It should be extracted immediately, or the disease will spread thro' the whole jaw. I have known a number of instances of a decay in the teeth being thus checked. Dr Spence confirmed the research from his long experience. The teeth like plants suffo:- cate & destroy each Other, if they grow too closely.

morbid ~~ailment~~ in the lungs. The less pain they give, the more necessary to extract them.

I shall now deliver a few directions for obtaining good teeth, for preserving them afterwards, and for obtaining substitutes for them when lost.

1 Let the milk teeth be extracted as soon as they become loose, thereby to enable the second teeth to become straight & regular. If the least disposition appears in any of them to grow irregularly, let them be kept straight by silver wire, or drawing the adjoining milk teeth before they are loose. Crooked teeth like deformity in other parts of the body, always disposes to disease. They generally decay soon, while regular, and handsome teeth are generally lasting.

2 Remove a decayed tooth as soon it becomes painful, or as soon as you are unable to chew with it: the tooth ~~loses~~ projects VI

to follow the decay & loss of the teeth of the upper jaw. Thus you see even the teeth require exercise to preserve their health and vigor. Horses suffer greatly by living wholly on soft food. It disposes the incisors teeth to projecting from the want of employment — by w^h means they are unable after a while, to bring their molars together, & unshelled corn. They consume the early be in operate less

3 Avoid the early use of Acids particularly in a pipe. Tobacco injures the enamel of the teeth. Elixir of Vitriol when needing to be taken by a pipe.

4 Protect the head & jaws from cold, & fevers by sleeping in a warm night cap. — By this means the warmth of the body is equalized in bed. The French people who live in a variable climate have excellent teeth, which they owe to sleeping in woolen night caps.

5 Wash your jaws behind your ears, in cold water, and your teeth with water that is tempered by the fire, or standing all night in the warm air.

6 Wash your teeth after every meal, particularly after supper.

v. The powder of Bark is useful when the gums are disordered, or the teeth loose.

The reliquia of food by stagnating on them a whole night become putrid and corrosive.

7 Avoid the ~~as~~ alternate application of hot and cold drinks or food to them in a quick succession.

8 To avoid using the teeth for purposes for which they were not intended, such as cracking hiccory nuts, bending nails, biting ~~eating~~ hard apples, or even biting the nails of the fingers, or the ends of thread. Women weaken their fore teeth by the last practice. —

9 Frequently & carefully remove the Tartar from the roots of the teeth. The Tartar prevents their nourishment, and thus loosens & destroys them.

10 All acid, aird, and corrosive tooth powders should be avoided — also too much friction of the teeth. The fine powder of Charcoal is a safe & useful Dentifrice. A weak solution

11 V Brown & black spots on the teeth should be removed by a file. The former arise from internal — the latter from external causes.

The teeth never decay after 50 years of age. They generally become loose, and drop out, or adhere to the gum only after 60 from the absorption of ~~the alveolar processes~~ their sockets.

of a veg: Alkali is ~~useful~~ an excellent application to the teeth. It dissolves the matters which cleave to them & thereby prepares the way for their being washed out of the mouth. It moreover prevents the breath being tainted by the impurities of unsound teeth. ~~Clean~~ I have known Soap used for the same purpose with advantage. It gives a whiteness to the teeth.

For an acct: of the best method of extracting the teeth I refer you to Surgical books; I shall only observe that they are extracted with the least pain when they are not inflamed, i.e. When they do not ache, & that patients bear the operation with the most courage immediately after eating a hearty dinner.

The ~~loss of the teeth is~~ inconveniences of the loss of the teeth to beauty, speech & mastication ~~has~~ are such that Art has supplied several

substitutes for them. These are ~~with~~ human teeth extracted from poor people, & suddenly placed in the sockets of decayed ones. The recent tooth here does not unite with the blood vessels of the sockets. This has been proved by a wooden tooth becoming equally firm in the socket of a dog, also of the root of the artificial tooth decaying & ~~that~~ dissolving in the sockets, while the other part is perfectly sound. In short the tooth adheres to the jaw bone only as a nail adheres to wood. A dry tooth shd. always be preferred to a recent one, it being more durable, & less apt to produce irritation - inflamn & ulceration all of which have often been produced by this operation. I cannot recommd. this practice. It is painful, tedious, dangerous and ~~seldom if~~ temporary. The teeth seldom last ~~more~~ longer than 4, or 5 years.